



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
1 December 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session

Second Committee

Agenda item 95 (g)

Environment and sustainable development: protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

Draft decision submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Navid Hanif (Pakistan), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.23

Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly decides to:

(a) Express its regret that negotiations could not be completed at the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in The Hague and calls upon all Parties to intensify political consultations to reach a successful conclusion at a resumed session;

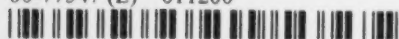
(b) Invite the Conference of the Parties at its seventh session to contribute to the preparation of the ten-year review of the implementation of Agenda 21¹ and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21² and requests the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to report to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its tenth session to this end;

(c) Request the Secretary-General to make the necessary provisions to include in the calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 2002-2003 those sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies that the Conference of the Parties may need to convene in that period;

(d) Request the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution I, annex II.

² General Assembly resolution S-19/2, annex.



(e) Include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind".



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
1 December 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 97
Training and research

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

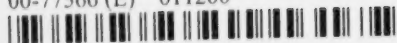
Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/55/L.35

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with
rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

Summary

In draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.35, the General Assembly would decide to request the Secretary-General to supply the necessary offices to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in Geneva and New York free of rental and maintenance costs as requested by the Board of Trustees.

Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, an additional appropriation of \$113,000 per annum would be required under the regular budget of the United Nations. Moreover, by so deciding, the General Assembly should also override the provisions of operative paragraph 3 of its resolution 47/227 that, as at 1 January 1993, the funding of all the administrative budget and the training programme of the Institute should be covered from voluntary contributions, donations, special-purpose grants and executing agency overheads. In addition, modifications would be required under articles VIII and XI of the Statute of UNITAR.



A. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. Under the terms of operative paragraph 12 of draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.35, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to supply the necessary offices to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in Geneva and New York free of rental and maintenance costs as requested by the Board of Trustees.

B. Background

2. UNITAR has been charged rent by the United Nations for the premises it occupies in Geneva since 1 January 1989 and in New York since 1 October 1996. The decision to charge the rent was based on General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, in which the Assembly approved the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations.¹ The report stated in its recommendation 36 that Member States and other users occupying office space on United Nations premises should pay a rent based on current commercial rates. It was understood that it was the intent of the Group of Experts, in making that recommendation, that the United Nations regular budget should not have to bear any part of the rental expenses of bodies supported by extrabudgetary funds.

3. In operative paragraph 3 of its resolution 47/227 of 8 April 1993, the General Assembly decided that, as at 1 January 1993, the funding of all the administrative budget and the training programmes of the Institute should be covered from voluntary contributions, donations, special-purpose grants and executing agency overheads.

4. In accordance with operative paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 47/227, the building of UNITAR was transferred to the United Nations in return for the cancellation of the debt of the Institute and coverage of its financial obligations for 1992, which amounted to \$15,989,000, as indicated in the related statement of programme budget implications (A/C.5/47/82). Also in accordance with resolution 47/227, in the biennium 1998-1999, \$283,215 was written off as part of the global debt of UNITAR against United Nations reserves. This consisted of

negative balances on special-purpose grant projects and was related to activities undertaken before 1992.²

5. In this connection, it is also recalled that in operative paragraph 2 of resolution 48/207 of 21 December 1993, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to examine, in accordance with paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 47/227, the measures taken in 1993 with a view to improving further the organization and coordination of the training programmes and research activities relating to training in New York, and to provide appropriate logistical and administrative support, within existing resources.

6. In the statement of the programme budget implications of resolution 48/207 (A/C.2/48/L.84), the Secretary-General indicated that:

(a) The provision of office space in New York and Geneva, as well as the usual logistical and administrative support for the Institute, including senior fellows, would involve expenditures for rental and maintenance of office equipment, communications and miscellaneous services;

(b) In accordance with paragraph 5 of article VI of the Statute of UNITAR and as decided by General Assembly resolution 47/227, all such expenditures would have to be covered from voluntary contributions, donations, special-purpose grants and executing agency overheads available to UNITAR and not from the United Nations regular budget. Moreover, all expenditures from such funds would require the prior review and approval of related budgets by the Board of Trustees of UNITAR, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article III and paragraph 1 of article VIII of the Statute;

(c) If the United Nations Institute for Training and Research were unable to cover the expenditures regarding office space and the cost of the logistical and administrative support, the Secretary-General would not be authorized to cover such costs from the regular budget of the United Nations and all logistical and administrative expenditures, including supporting activities of senior fellows, provision of office space in Geneva and New York and other support services, would have to be financed exclusively from voluntary contributions, donations, special-purpose grants and executing agency overheads of UNITAR, if such resources were available.

7. With regard to the requests contained in paragraphs 4 and 5 of resolution 49/125 of 19 December 1994, since the United Nations has to rent office space both in New York and Geneva, the provision of office space to UNITAR in New York and Geneva, as well as the usual logistical and administrative support, would entail financial implications involving expenditures for the rental and maintenance of offices and office equipment, communications and miscellaneous services. These cannot be provided free of charge or without financial implications for the United Nations.

8. Since it is not possible to cover such costs from the regular budget of the United Nations, the provision of office space in Geneva and New York as well as the usual logistical and administrative support for UNITAR would have to be financed exclusively from voluntary contributions, donations, special-purpose grants and executing agency overheads of UNITAR, unless the General Assembly decides otherwise.

9. Accordingly, in the statement of the programme budget implications of resolution 49/125 (A/C.2/49/L.66), the Secretary-General stated that:

"Should the General Assembly adopt the resolution, the Secretary-General would continue to provide UNITAR with office space as well as administrative and logistic support in Geneva, at fair costs and on an equal basis with 'other users', so that the actual costs incurred by the United Nations itself could be reimbursed. Should UNITAR require office space in New York for a liaison office, the Secretary-General would ensure that it is charged to UNITAR on the same basis."

C. Recommendation by the Board of Trustees and privileges regarding offices free of rental and maintenance costs, enjoyed by similar United Nations institutes

10. It was stated in the report of the Executive Director of UNITAR³ that:

(a) Concerns have often been expressed that UNITAR has had to pay rent, maintenance costs, meet expenses within the United Nations premises, etc., while it has been serving all the Member States, and in

particular, developing countries and countries with economies in transition, free of charge,

(b) No decision has been taken as yet, although a recent note by the Secretary-General, dated 21 October 1999, on Rental of United Nations premises by the press and other entities (A/C.5/54/25), referred to established policies and showed that institutions with a similar status to that of UNITAR, are accommodated free of charge.

11. At its thirty-eighth session, held in Geneva from 26 to 28 April 2000, with reference to paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 54/229 of 22 December 1999, the Board was of opinion that, in view of the important services UNITAR offered to the United Nations, appropriate facilities should be provided, at no cost, to the Institute for maintaining its offices and for conducting programmes and training courses in Geneva, Nairobi, New York and Vienna.

12. The institutions with similar status referred to in the draft resolution (A/C.2/55/L.35), in the report of the Executive Director of UNITAR⁴ and in the note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/54/25) are the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), both located in Geneva.

13. UNIDIR occupies 332.3 sq. m. in the Palais des Nations. Owing to the precarious financial situation and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/148 H, it receives a subvention from the regular budget of the United Nations towards meeting the costs of the Director and the staff of the Institute. As indicated in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁵ UNIDIR has continued to apply the rate of 5 per cent for administrative and programme support costs to reimburse the United Nations for the financial and personnel services provided by the United Nations Office at Geneva to the Institute. Since 1984, the rate of reimbursement had been reduced from 13 to 5 per cent and the costs of miscellaneous services to UNIDIR, such as rent, supplies and communications have been absorbed by the United Nations in view of the financial situation of the Institute.

14. The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) occupies 508.5 sq. m. in the Palais des Nations. Under the terms of reference of the Secretary-General's bulletin (ST/SGB/126 of 1 August 1963, para. 6), the Institute is accommodated free of

charge, but if special premises have to be obtained for the Institute, it would pay the rent from its budget. In addition, in the light of its difficult financial situation, UNRISD pays for programme support at the reduced rate of 7 per cent. This is designed to reimburse the United Nations for the financial, personnel and other services provided and is also intended to defray in part the cost of the office space occupied by the Institute.

D. Administrative and financial arrangements

15. In New York, the UNITAR Liaison Office occupies 1,098 sq. ft. of office space in the DC-1 building. The United Nations charges UNITAR rent and a maintenance fee at the commercial rate of \$30 per sq. ft., amounting to \$32,940 annually. However, UNITAR has not paid its bills, covering the period from 1 January 1998 through 30 September 2000, which has resulted in the current debt of \$90,036. Moreover, it is expected that, beginning 1 January 2002, the rent and maintenance fee in New York will be increased to reflect the current commercial rates of \$55 per sq. ft., which is based on experience with the real estate market in the vicinity of United Nations Headquarters. Furthermore, the maintenance costs of the premises are also expected to be increased to reflect the substantial rise in utility costs. These issues are currently under review by the Secretariat. On the assumption that the current trends in rental and maintenance costs will continue, it is estimated that the total rent and maintenance costs for the office space of 1,098 sq. ft. occupied by UNITAR in New York will amount to \$75,800 annually, beginning 1 January 2002.

16. In Geneva, UNITAR occupies 842.7 sq. m. in the Environment Centre building (previously known as the Geneva Executive Centre). The annual maintenance and service fee in the amount of \$39,300, as well as charges for electricity of \$7,000 annually, is paid by UNITAR directly to the Fondation des immeubles pour les organisations internationales (FIPOI), which manages the building. In addition, UNITAR is supposed to reimburse the United Nations Office at Geneva for messenger, security and shuttle services in the amount of some \$19,000 (1999 charges have not been paid by UNITAR). Cleaning services at an annual cost of \$14,800 are also provided by the United Nations Office at Geneva on a reimbursable basis.

17. Thus, it is estimated that the annual requirements for rent and maintenance of office space in New York (\$32,940) and Geneva (\$80,100) in 2001 would total to \$113,040. Taking into account the projected increase in rent and maintenance costs in New York, beginning 1 January 2002, these requirements would amount to \$155,900 annually. In addition, the current total debt of UNITAR to the United Nations for rent and maintenance in New York (\$90,036) and provision of services in Geneva (\$19,000) amounts to \$109,036.

18. Taking into account that UNITAR has been serving all the Member States, and in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition, free of charge, the United Nations Office at Geneva provides UNITAR, free of charge, with administrative services such as payroll, financial, accounting, budgeting and personnel support, mail and pouch. The cost of this support is estimated at \$110,000 annually.

E. Conclusion

19. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.35, it is estimated that an additional appropriation of \$113,000 will be required under section 30, Special expenses, of the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001⁶ in order to supply the necessary offices to UNITAR in Geneva and New York free of rental and maintenance costs in 2001. In future budgets, beginning with the biennium 2002-2003, the amount of \$155,900 would be required annually for this purpose. By so deciding, the General Assembly should also override the provisions of operative paragraph 3 of its resolution 47/227.

20. If the part of the costs currently paid by UNITAR in connection with rent and maintenance is to be taken over by the United Nations, the General Assembly should also decide to amend Article VIII, paragraph 13 of the Statute of UNITAR (A/43/697/Add.1), which states:

"The general administrative, personnel and financial services of the United Nations shall be utilized by the Institute on conditions determined in consultation between the Secretary-General and the Executive Director, it being understood that no extra cost to the regular budget of the United Nations is to be incurred."

It is suggested that the words "without the express approval of the General Assembly" should be added to that sentence.

Notes

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/41/49).*

² *Ibid., Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 5D (A/55/5/Add.4), chap. I, para. 11.*

³ *Ibid., Supplement No. 14 (A/55/14), paras. 19 and 20.*

⁴ *Ibid., para. 20.*

⁵ *Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/45/7/Add.5).*

⁶ *Ibid., Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/54/6/Rev.1).*



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
1 December 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 102
Third United Nations Conference on the
Least Developed Countries

Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.43

**Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with
rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly**

A. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. Under the terms of the operative paragraphs 2, 3 and 15 of draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.43, the General Assembly would:

(a) Decide, in the light of the recommendation of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee for the Conference at its first session, to convene the second session of the Committee from 5 to 9 February 2001 in New York, at which the Committee will undertake the first formal reading of the draft programme of action and consider other relevant matters, while noting that the final session of the Committee will be held in New York from 2 to 6 April 2001;

(b) Request the Secretary-General to defray the cost of participation of two government representatives from each least developed country in the second and final sessions of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee through the use of extrabudgetary resources, and further request that the Bureau keep the matter under regular review on the basis of information provided by the Secretary-General of the Conference;

(c) Take note of the current level of regular budget resources available to the Office of the Special Coordinator for Least Developed, Landlocked and Small Island Developing Countries, and request the Secretary-General to ensure that the same level of resources are made available throughout the remainder of the current biennium, including through redeployment and the use of other resources at the disposal of the Secretary-General.



B. Relationship of the proposed activities to the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001 and the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001

2. The activities arising from the above paragraphs of the draft resolution relate to programme 9, Trade and development, of the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001,¹ in particular subprogramme 5, Least developed, landlocked and island developing countries, and to the programme of work included under section 11.A, Trade and development of the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001,² with particular reference to the same subprogramme 5.

C. Additional requirements (paragraph by paragraph)

Paragraph 2

3. It is recalled that, initially, the Preparatory Committee was to hold only one session in 2001 in New York prior to the Conference. Now, by paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would decide that the Preparatory Committee should hold two sessions in 2001 in New York. The additional session would entail additional requirements for the travel of staff from Geneva to New York to service the Preparatory Committee and for conference servicing. Details of those requirements are as follows:

Travel and subsistence allowance (10 staff for seven days).....	\$25 000
Conference servicing at full cost (five days, two meetings per day, interpretation and documentation in six languages).....	\$202 809

4. The holding of the meeting of the Preparatory Committee in New York would constitute an exception to section I, paragraph 4, of General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985, in which the Assembly stipulated that United Nations bodies should plan to meet at their respective established headquarters, which in this case is Geneva.

Paragraph 3

5. The cost of the participation of two government representatives from each least developed country in the two sessions of the Preparatory Committee would be met from extrabudgetary resources. The requirements are estimated to amount to \$1,178,000 for the two sessions of the Committee in 2001. There are sufficient extrabudgetary resources presently available in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Trust Fund for Least Developed Countries to defray the costs of the travel of two representatives of each least developed country to the second session of the Preparatory Committee. The Secretary-General will deploy all his efforts to mobilize additional voluntary contributions to enable the participation of two representatives from each least developed country in the final session of the Committee. Should there be a shortfall in the availability of extrabudgetary resources, the Secretary-General would bring that situation to the attention of the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee.

6. It should be noted that the payment of travel expenses to representatives of least developed countries, as envisaged in paragraph 3 of the draft resolution, would

imply an exception to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1798 (XVII) of 11 December 1962, regarding the payment out of United Nations funds of travel and subsistence expenses to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations.

Paragraph 15

7. The proposals of the Secretary-General regarding the programme of work of UNCTAD for the biennium 2000-2001 and the related resources to carry out that programme of work, including the preparations and the holding of the Conference, are contained in sections 11.A and 21 of the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001.

8. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 54/235 of 23 December 1999, the Office of the Special Coordinator was provided with 48 work months of general temporary assistance equivalent to one P-5, one P-4 and two P-3 posts. The related resource requirements were estimated at \$541,400 and have provided the Office of the Special Coordinator with additional capabilities to coordinate United Nations system-wide preparations for the Conference, including with the regional commissions and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs; assist and support country-level preparations for the Conference; provide advisory services to least developed and landlocked developing countries and small island developing States; support the preparation of thematic reports and substantive inputs for the Conference; carry out research in support of country-level and regional-level preparations for least developed countries; and liaise with civil society and entities, including non-governmental organizations, the private sector, media and academia in preparation for the Conference.

9. It is not possible, at this stage, to identify regular budget resources from within section 11.A that could be redeployed in order to ensure the same level of support to the Office of the Special Coordinator throughout the remainder of the current biennium.

10. Forty-eight work-months of general temporary assistance were provided for a period of 17 months for the preparation of the Conference (January 2000-May 2001). The requirement of the same level of resources for the seven months remaining in the biennium (June to December 2001) would call for a further 20 work-months of general temporary assistance (\$223,000) of one P-5, one P-4 and two P-3 posts, less any amount of the general temporary assistance provided earlier that may remain unspent at the end of the Conference in May 2001. However, at present, it is anticipated that the full amount of the general temporary assistance provided by the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session would be fully utilized by that time.

11. The \$223,000 mentioned above would provide the Office of the Special Coordinator with the additional capabilities to coordinate United Nations system-wide follow-up to the Conference; ensure immediate follow-up in collaboration with the development partners of least developed countries to the decisions and agreements that are anticipated to emanate from the Conference; provide advisory services to least developed countries acting upon the outcome of the Conference; and ensure liaison with civil society and non-governmental organizations in translating the decisions of the Conference into immediate action.

12. The following table provides a summary of the additional requirements (in thousands of United States dollars) referred to in the above paragraphs:

<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>General temporary assistance</i>	<i>Travel of staff</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Conference services</i>
2				202.8
3		25.0	25.0	
15	223.0		223.0	
Total	223.0	25.0	248.0	202.8

D. Potential for absorption

13. With regard to the additional conference-servicing requirements, it should be noted that provision has been made in the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001, not only for meetings already programmed at the time of budget preparation, but also for meetings or extensions of meetings that might be authorized subsequently, provided that the number and distribution of meetings are consistent with the pattern of meetings of past years. On that basis, should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, no additional resources would be required under section 2, General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services, of the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001.

14. Concerning the resource requirements for general temporary assistance and travel, it should be noted that these requirements are new and that consequently, no related provisions were included in the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001.

E. Contingency fund

15. It will be recalled that, under the procedures established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget. Under this procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed the resources available from the contingency fund, the activities concerned can be implemented only through redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or modifications of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred to a later biennium.

16. No activities could be identified at this stage for termination, deferral, curtailment or modification under section 11.A, Trade and development, of the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001, in order to accommodate the additional requirements of \$248,000 referred to above.

17. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.43, an additional provision of \$248,000 would be required over and above the resources included in section 11.A, Trade and development, of the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001. This provision would represent a charge against the contingency fund and, as such, would require a related additional appropriation.

Notes

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/53/6/Rev.1).*

² *Ibid., Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/54/6/Rev.1, vol. II).*



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
5 December 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session

Second Committee

Agenda item 99

Implementation of the first United Nations Decade
for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee,
Mr. Navid Hanif (Pakistan), on the basis of informal consultations
held on draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.18

Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), including the initiative to establish a world solidarity fund for poverty eradication

The General Assembly,

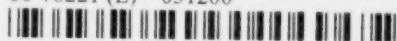
Recalling its resolution 47/196 of 22 December 1992, by which it established the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, as well as its resolution 48/183 of 21 December 1993, by which it proclaimed 1996 the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty,

Recalling also its resolution 50/107 of 20 September 1995 on the observance of the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty and the proclamation of the first Decade of the United Nations for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), as well as the declarations and programmes of action of the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s as they relate to the eradication of poverty,

Expressing its deep concern that the number of people living in extreme poverty continues to increase, with women and children constituting the majority and the most affected group, in particular in African countries and the least developed countries,

Recognizing that, while the rate of poverty in some countries has been reduced, some developing countries and disadvantaged groups are being marginalized while others are at risk of being marginalized and effectively excluded from the benefits of globalization, with increased income disparity among and within countries, thereby constraining efforts to eradicate poverty,

Also recognizing that for the poverty eradication strategy to be effective it is imperative for developing countries to be integrated into the world economy and equitably share the benefits of globalization,



Bearing in mind the Copenhagen Declaration¹ and Programme of Action² adopted by the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, and the Political Declaration³ adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalized world", held at Geneva from 26 to 30 June 2000, as well as the objectives of the World Food Summit, held in Rome from 13 to 17 November 1996,

Bearing in mind also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁴ adopted by heads of State and Government on the occasion of the Millennium Summit, particularly section III, "Development and poverty eradication", and its emphasis on solidarity as a fundamental value in international relations in the twenty-first century,

Recalling the commitment made by the heads of State and Government at the Millennium Summit to eradicate extreme poverty, in particular the commitment to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger,

Recognizing that, while it is the primary responsibility of States to attain social development, the international community should support the efforts of the developing countries to eradicate poverty and to ensure basic social protection,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006),⁵

1. *Stresses* that the United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty should contribute to achieving the targets of halving, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, through decisive national action and strengthened international cooperation;

2. *Calls for* strengthened efforts at all levels to implement fully and effectively the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and all agreements and commitments adopted at the major United Nations conferences and summits organized since 1990, as well as the United Nations Millennium Declaration, as they relate to the eradication of poverty, with a view to achieving tangible results;

3. *Stresses* the importance of tackling the root causes of poverty and the necessity of meeting the basic needs of all and, in this context, emphasizes the fundamental role in the eradication of poverty of strong and sustained economic growth that favours the poor, creates substantive expansion in productive opportunities and employment, increases incomes, promotes equitable income distribution and minimizes environmental degradation;

4. *Reaffirms* that the causes of poverty should be addressed in an integrated way, taking into account the importance of sectoral strategies in such areas as

¹ *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution I, annex I.

² *Ibid.*, annex II.

³ Resolution S-24/2, annex, sect. I.

⁴ Resolution 55/2.

⁵ A/55/407.

education, development of human resources, health, human settlements, rural development, productive employment, population, environment, freshwater, food security and migration, and the specific needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, in such a way as to increase opportunities and choices for people living in poverty and to enable them to build and to strengthen their assets so as to achieve social and economic development;

5. *Also stresses* the importance of increasing access to and control by the poor over resources, including land, skills, knowledge, capital and social connections, and of improving access for all to basic social services;

6. *Recognizes* the importance of the adoption of appropriate policy responses to the challenges of globalization at the national level, in particular by pursuing sound and stable domestic policies, including sound macroeconomic and social policies, in order to realize the objective of the eradication of poverty;

7. *Reaffirms* that, within the context of overall action for the eradication of poverty, special attention should be given to the multidimensional nature of poverty and the national and international conditions and policies that are conducive to its eradication by fostering, inter alia, the social and economic integration of people living in poverty, thus empowering them to participate in decision-making with regard to the policies that affect them, the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including the right to development, bearing in mind the relationship between all human rights and development and an efficient, transparent and accountable public service and administration;

8. *Reaffirms*, as set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, that success in meeting the objectives of development and poverty eradication depend, inter alia, on good governance within each country; it also depends on good governance at the international level, on transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems and on commitment to an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system;

9. *Calls upon* all countries to formulate and implement outcome-oriented national strategies and programmes, including setting time-bound targets for poverty reduction, by halving, by 2015, the proportion of people living in extreme poverty, which requires strengthening of national action and international cooperation;

10. *Urges* the strengthening of international assistance to developing countries in their efforts to alleviate poverty, including by creating an enabling environment that would facilitate the integration of developing countries into the world economy, improving their market access, facilitating the flow of financial resources and implementing fully and effectively all initiatives already launched regarding debt relief for developing countries, and emphasizes that the international community should consider further measures that would lead to effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries so that they can share equally in the benefits of globalization, cope with its negative effects, avoid being marginalized from the process of globalization and achieve full integration into the world economy;

11. *Reaffirms* that all Governments and the United Nations system should promote an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective in all policies and programmes aimed at the eradication of poverty, at both the national and international levels, and encourages the use of gender analysis as a tool for the

integration of a gender dimension into planning the implementation of policies, strategies and programmes for the eradication of poverty;

12. *Expresses its appreciation* to the developed countries that have agreed to and have reached the target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for overall official development assistance, and calls upon the developed countries that have not yet done so to strengthen their efforts to achieve, as soon as possible, the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for overall official development assistance and, where agreed, within that target, to earmark 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of their gross national product for the least developed countries;

13. *Reaffirms* the role of the United Nations funds and programmes, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, in assisting national efforts of developing countries, including in the eradication of poverty, and the need for their funding in accordance with relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

14. *Welcomes* the proposal submitted regarding the establishment of a world solidarity fund for poverty eradication, which will contribute to the eradication of poverty and to the promotion of social and human development in the poorest regions of the world, and requests the Secretary-General to undertake the necessary consultations with Member States and all relevant stakeholders on this issue, bearing in mind the voluntary nature of the contributions, and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session;

15. *Emphasizes* the role of microcredit as an important anti-poverty tool that promotes the generation of production and self-employment and empowers people living in poverty, especially women, and therefore encourages Governments to adopt policies that support the development of microcredit institutions and their capacities, and calls upon the international community, in particular the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and international and regional financial institutions involved in the eradication of poverty, to support and explore the incorporation of the microcredit approach into their programmes and further development, as appropriate, of other microfinance instruments;

16. *Calls upon* the developed countries, by means of intensified and effective cooperation with developing countries, to promote capacity-building and facilitate access to and transfer of technologies and corresponding knowledge, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights, as well as the special needs of developing countries, by identifying and implementing practical steps to ensure the achievement of progress in this regard and to assist developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty in an era influenced in large measure by technology;

17. *Emphasizes* the critical role of both formal and non-formal education, particularly basic education, and training, in particular for girls, in the empowerment of those living in poverty and in this context welcomes the Dakar Framework for Action adopted at the World Education Forum held at Dakar in April 2000, including the reconfirmation of the mandate of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to coordinate Education for All partners and maintain their collective momentum, and invites the organs and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural

Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, to promote the inclusion of education in anti-poverty strategies;

18. *Recalls* the commitments from the United Nations conferences and summits to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005, as well as to promote universal primary education in all countries by 2015 and, in this regard, urges Member States to take immediate measures to remove obstacles for young girls' school attendance and to reduce drop-out rates;

19. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the United Nations system to assign priority to the eradication of poverty and to enhance coordination and, in this regard, encourages the agencies of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, and other partners in development to continue to support all Member States in carrying forward their own strategy for the achievement of the objectives of the Decade;

20. *Reaffirms* the importance of agreeing on a mutual commitment between interested developed and developing country partners to allocate, on average, 20 per cent of official development assistance and 20 per cent of the national budget, respectively, to basic social programmes, and welcomes the efforts made to implement the 20/20 initiative, which emphasizes that promoting access for all to basic social services is essential for sustainable and equitable development and is an integral part of the strategy for the eradication of poverty;

21. *Recognizes* the devastating effect of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on human development, economic growth and poverty reduction efforts in many countries, in particular African countries, and urges Governments and the international community to give urgent priority to the HIV/AIDS crisis, in particular addressing the special needs of developing countries by strengthening the relevant commitments through partnerships as agreed by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session and, in this regard, welcomes the convening of a special session of the General Assembly to review and address the problem of HIV/AIDS in all its aspects;

22. *Urges* the implementation of the enhanced programme of debt relief to the heavily indebted poor countries without delay and the cancellation of all the official bilateral debt of those countries, in the context of poverty eradication, in return for their making a demonstrable commitment to poverty reduction as part of their overall development strategy;

23. *Recognizes* the difficulties of heavily indebted middle-income developing countries in meeting their external debt and debt-servicing obligations, and notes the worsening situation in some of them in the context, inter alia, of greater liquidity constraints, which may require debt treatment through various national and international measures designed to assist these countries to make their debt burden sustainable in the long term and to combat poverty effectively;

24. *Encourages* the continued examination in all relevant intergovernmental forums of ways and means to integrate poverty reduction objectives and strategies into discussions on international financial and development issues;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of the follow-up to the United Nations Millennium Declaration, to submit to it at its fifty-sixth session a comprehensive report containing an evaluation of progress made towards achieving

the goals of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), as well as in the achievement of the 2015 targets on poverty reduction, and recommendations for further action to achieve the 2015 targets, including the identification of resource requirements and possible sources of funding;

26. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item entitled "Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)".



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
5 December 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session

Second Committee

Agenda item 93 (b)

Sectoral policy questions: business and development

**Draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of the Committee,
Mr. Alexandru Niculescu (Romania), on the basis of informal
consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.32**

Preventing and combating corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds and repatriation of such funds to their countries of origin

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/176 of 15 December 1998 on action against corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions, 54/205 of 22 December 1999 on the prevention of corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds and 55/61 of 4 December 2000 on an effective international legal instrument against corruption,

Concerned about the seriousness of problems posed by corruption, which may endanger the stability and security of societies, undermine the values of democracy and morality and jeopardize social, economic and political development,

Recognizing the importance of international cooperation and existing international and national laws for combating corruption in international commercial transactions,

Noting with appreciation the recent adoption of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its two Protocols,¹

Recognizing also the important role of the business community, including, in particular, the private sector, in enhancing the dynamic process of the development of the agricultural, industrial and service sectors and the need to create an enabling environment at the national and international levels for business in order to facilitate economic growth and sustainable development of developing countries, most especially African countries, taking into account the development priorities of Governments,

¹ Resolution 55/25, annexes I-III.



Mindful of the very important role that the private sector can play in fostering economic growth and development and of the active involvement of the United Nations system in facilitating the constructive participation and orderly interaction of the private sector in the development process by embracing universal principles and norms, such as honesty, transparency and accountability,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General in respect of the prevention of corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds,²

1. *Reiterates* its condemnation of corruption, bribery, money-laundering and the illegal transfer of funds;

2. *Calls* for further international and national measures to combat corrupt practices and bribery in international transactions and for international cooperation in support of these measures;

3. *Also calls* for, while recognizing the importance of national measures, increased international cooperation, inter alia, through the United Nations system, in devising ways and means of preventing and addressing illegal transfers, as well as in repatriating illegally transferred funds to their countries of origin, and calls upon all countries and entities concerned to cooperate in this regard;

4. *Requests* the international community to support the efforts of all countries aimed at strengthening institutional capacity and regulatory frameworks for preventing corruption, bribery, money-laundering and the illegal transfer of funds, as well as for the repatriation of those funds to their countries of origin;

5. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General, as contained in resolution 55/61, to convene an intergovernmental open-ended expert group to examine and prepare, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General and of recommendations of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its tenth session, draft terms of reference for the negotiation of the future legal instrument against corruption, and invites the expert group on the same basis to examine the question of illegally transferred funds and the repatriation of such funds to their countries of origin;

6. *Decides* to keep this matter under review and, in this regard, requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States and relevant bodies of the United Nations system, to prepare, without duplicating material contained in the report requested in accordance with resolution 55/61, an analytical report containing information on progress in the implementation of the present resolution and, bearing in mind resolution 54/205, concrete recommendations, inter alia, with regard to the repatriation of illegally transferred funds to their countries of origin, and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Sectoral policy questions: business and development".

² A/55/405.



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
5 December 2000

Original: English

**Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee**

Agenda item 94 (e)

**Sustainable development and international economic
cooperation: implementation of the outcome of the
United Nations Conference on Human Settlements
(Habitat II)**

**Draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Alexandru
Niculescu (Romania), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft
resolution A/C.2/55/L.12**

**Scope to be covered by the special session of the General Assembly
on the overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the
outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements
(Habitat II)**

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 218 of the Habitat Agenda,¹ resolution 51/177 of 16 December 1996 on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and resolution 53/180 of 15 December 1998, in which it decided that its special session for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Conference would be held in June 2001 and that the Commission on Human Settlements should serve as the preparatory committee for the special session,

Taking into account its resolutions 54/208 of 22 December 1999 on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and 54/209 of 22 December 1999 on the follow-up to the Conference,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Settlements resolutions 17/1 of 14 May 1999 on the follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and 17/14 of 14 May 1999 on the preparations for the special session of

¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution I, annex II.



the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the outcome of the Conference,²

Taking note of the report of the Commission on Human Settlements acting as the preparatory committee for the special session on its first substantive session,³

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation by the United Nations system of the Habitat Agenda,⁴

I. Outcome of the special session of the General Assembly on the overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda

1. *Confirms* that the special session should result in:

(a) Reconfirmation of the goals and commitments of the Habitat Agenda and review of the status of implementation, including the identification of progress, gaps, obstacles and challenges;

(b) The setting of global priorities for future action;

2. *Emphasizes* the role of the Commission on Human Settlements, as a standing body of the Economic and Social Council, as a central monitoring and coordinating body within the United Nations system for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

3. *Also emphasizes* the existing role of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in supporting the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

4. *Further emphasizes* while recognizing that the implementation of the Habitat Agenda is the sovereign right and responsibility of each State, that international cooperation as stipulated in the Habitat Agenda remains an important component in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

II. Arrangements regarding participation of Habitat Agenda partners and observers in the special session

1. *Decides* that representatives of local authorities, and other Habitat Agenda⁴ partners may make statements in the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole and in the thematic committee of the special session on the overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II);

2. *Decides also* that, given the availability of time, a limited number of representatives of local authorities, non-governmental organizations and other Habitat Agenda partners may also make statements in the debate in the plenary of the special session; the President of the General Assembly is requested to present the list of selected Habitat Agenda partners to the Member States in a timely manner for approval; the President of the General Assembly is also requested to ensure that the selection of speakers is made on an equal and transparent basis, taking into account the geographical representation and diversity of Habitat Agenda partners;

² See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/54/8), annex I, sect. A.

³ A/55/121.

⁴ A/55/83-E/2000/62.

3. *Decides further* that observers may make statements in the debate of the plenary of the special session in accordance with the established rules and procedures of the General Assembly;

4. *Decides* that arrangements concerning the accreditation and participation of Habitat Agenda partners in the special session shall in no way create a precedent for other special sessions of the General Assembly;

III. Arrangements regarding accreditation of Habitat Agenda partners to the special session

1. *Decides* that the accreditation to the special session shall be open to:

(a) Those Habitat Agenda partners that were accredited to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II);

(b) Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, with the exception of those non-governmental organizations whose application for consultative status with the Council has been rejected or whose consultative status with the Council has been withdrawn or suspended;

2. *Decides also* that accreditation of other interested and relevant Habitat Agenda partners which were not accredited to the Habitat II Conference should be examined by the preparatory committee, provided that they submit their application for accreditation to the committee composed of the bureau of the preparatory committee and the Secretariat by 9 February 2001; the application should contain the following information:

(a) The purpose of the organization;

(b) Information identifying the programmes and activities of the organization in areas relevant to the subject of the special session and indicating in which country or countries they are carried out;

(c) Confirmation of the activities of the organization at the national, regional or international levels;

(d) Copies of annual or other reports of the organization, with financial statements and a list of financial sources and contributions, including governmental contributions;

(e) A list of the members of the governing body of the organization and their countries of nationality;

(f) A description of the membership of the organization, indicating the total number of members, the names or organizations that are members and their geographical distribution;

(g) A copy of the constitution and/or by-laws of the organization;

The bureau of the preparatory committee should submit by 19 February 2001 to the preparatory committee at its second session a list of partners that have submitted their applications; the list should contain information on each partner's competence and relevance to the subject of the special session; the preparatory committee at its second session will decide on a no-objection basis regarding the accreditation of these partners;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to disseminate widely all available information on accreditation procedures for the special session;

4. *Decides* that the arrangements set out above concerning accreditation to the special session will in no way create a precedent for other special sessions of the General Assembly;

IV. Action at the local, national and regional levels

1. *Calls upon* all States to strengthen broad-based, participatory, gender-balanced national habitat committees or similar consultative mechanisms to review and report on local and national plans of action and, through consultative mechanisms, to coordinate and support further the implementation of the Habitat Agenda at the local and national levels;

2. *Urges* States to focus their assessment and monitoring of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda at the local, national and regional levels on key commitments related to policies and methods of evaluation, and recommends that States identify best practices, including enabling policies, legislation and exemplary plans of action, in implementing the Habitat Agenda in a gender-sensitive way, that they promote research on low-cost building technology for affordable housing and that they support the transfer of all such knowledge to ensure sustainability;

3. *Confirms* that the special session should facilitate sharing views on local, national and regional experiences in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

V. Partnership and the role of civil society

1. *Encourages* Member States to integrate contributions made by different partner groups towards further implementation of the Habitat Agenda in their national reports and to consider the inclusion of partner groups in broad-based, gender-balanced national delegations;

2. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements to report to the preparatory committee at its second session on the activities of the Advisory Committee of Local Authorities;

VI. Monitoring and assessment

1. *Encourages* Member States and Habitat Agenda partners to provide support for the preparation of the *Global Report on Human Settlements* and the *State of the World's Cities* report on a biennial basis in order to raise awareness of human settlements and to provide information on urban conditions and trends around the world;

2. *Recommends* that the Commission on Human Settlements pursue agreement by all Member States on a pool of common and easy-to-measure indicators applicable for national reporting and evaluation;

3. *Encourages* all relevant United Nations organizations and agencies and other development partners to support the efforts of national Governments to coordinate data collection and analysis, and to develop a monitoring system at the local level on sustainable human settlements, with appropriate strengthening at all levels;

4. *Encourages* all Governments and partners to submit to the Secretariat examples of enabling urban policies and legislation related to key items selected for country reporting, to enable the Secretariat to combine best practices, enabling policies legislation and action plans;

VII. International cooperation

1. *Requests* the preparatory committee, at its second session, to prepare a draft declaration on cities and other human settlements in the new millennium;

2. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements to report to the special session on the implementation of the twin goals of the Habitat Agenda, "Adequate shelter for all" and "Sustainable human settlements development", as well as on the actions and achievements of the Global Campaign for Secure Tenure and the Global Campaign for Urban Governance;

3. *Calls upon* the international community to support developing countries in the preparatory process for the special session, the second session of the preparatory committee and the special session itself;

4. *Requests* the international community to support urban poverty eradication in developing countries as well as reconstruction programmes following conflicts and natural disasters in order to allow affected countries to implement the Habitat Agenda effectively.



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
5 December 2000

Original: English

**Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee**

Agenda item 94 (c)

**Sustainable development and international economic cooperation:
implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference
on Human Settlements (Habitat II)**

Draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Alexandru Niculescu (Romania), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.13

**Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly
for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of
the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human
Settlements (Habitat II)**

The General Assembly,

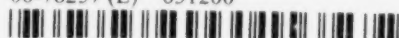
Recalling its resolutions 48/162 of 20 December 1993, 50/227 of 24 May 1996, 51/177 of 16 December 1996, 52/190 of 18 December 1997, 53/180 of 15 December 1998, 54/207 of 22 December 1999 and 54/209 of 22 December 1999,

Recalling Economic and Social Council decision 1999/281 of 30 July 1999 and agreed conclusions 2000/1 of the Economic and Social Council on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)¹ and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,²

Acknowledging the efforts made to secure extrabudgetary resources to defray the costs of participation of representatives of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in the sessions of the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements and the special session itself in June 2001, as requested in paragraph 14 of resolution 53/180, and noting with concern that the response has not been adequate,

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/55/3)*, chap. V, para. 6.

² Resolution 55/2.



Taking note of the report of the Commission on Human Settlements acting as the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) on its first session (8-12 May 2000),³

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation by the United Nations system of the Habitat Agenda,⁴

1. *Welcomes* the appointment of the new Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider further strengthening of the Centre, through the provision of requisite support and stable, adequate and predictable financial resources, including by proposing additional regular budget resources and sufficient human resources, as envisaged by the General Assembly in its resolutions 52/220 of 22 December 1997 and 53/242 of 28 July 1999, for the consideration of the Assembly, with due regard for proper United Nations budgetary procedures;

3. *Decides* that the special session shall be held from 6 to 8 June 2001 at United Nations Headquarters in New York;

4. *Decides also* that the special session shall have a plenary, an ad hoc committee of the whole and a thematic committee, the details of which will be worked out by the preparatory committee at its second session;

5. *Decides* that the provisional agenda shall include the following items:

(a) Review and appraisal of progress made in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;⁵

(b) Further actions and initiatives for overcoming obstacles to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

(c) A declaration on cities and human settlements in the new millennium;

6. *Reiterates its invitation* to Member States to participate in the special session at the highest political level possible and, in the meantime, to continue to extend support to the preparatory process;

7. *Also reiterates its invitation* to States members of the specialized agencies of the United Nations that are not Members of the United Nations as well as Palestine, in their capacity as observers, to participate in the special session in accordance with the established rules and procedures of the General Assembly;

8. *Invites* other entities having a standing invitation to participate in the United Nations as observers to participate in the special session in accordance with the established rules and procedures of the General Assembly;

³ A/55/121.

⁴ A/55/83-E/2000/62.

⁵ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution I, annex II.

9. *Decides* to invite the footnoted associate members of the regional commissions to participate as observers in the special session and its preparatory process, subject to the rules of the General Assembly;⁶

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider defraying the costs not covered by General Assembly resolution 1798 (XVII of 11 December 1962) of the participation of one governmental representative from each least developed country in the special session and the cost of their participation in the second session of the preparatory committee through the use of extrabudgetary resources and, in the event that those resources prove to be insufficient, requests the Secretary-General to seek extrabudgetary funding from all possible sources;

11. *Calls upon* all States in a position to do so to make voluntary financial contributions to the Secretariat to assist developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, and their civil society partners to prepare adequately for, and be fully involved in, the preparatory process and the special session itself;

12. *Reiterates its invitation* to all relevant organs, funds and programmes, as well as the agencies of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, to continue to contribute to and be actively involved in the preparatory process and the special session;

13. *Welcomes* the launch of the Cities Alliance initiative by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements and the World Bank to effectively implement the Cities without Slums programme of action, as part of the efforts to achieve the twin goals of the Habitat Agenda, "Adequate shelter for all" and "Sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world", requests the Executive Director of the Centre to take a leadership and coordinating role in this initiative and urges the Cities Alliance to include national Governments of developing countries as well as relevant United Nations organizations and specialized agencies in this initiative;

14. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements to report to the special session on the Cities Alliance initiative, including on its contribution to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

15. *Requests* the preparatory committee and the special session to take into account the outcome of the coordination segment of the Economic and Social Council on the implementation of the Habitat Agenda within the United Nations system;¹

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-sixth session a report on the special session;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Habitat Agenda and outcome of the special session of the General Assembly on this topic".

⁶ American Samoa, Anguilla, Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia, Niue, Puerto Rico, United States Virgin Islands.



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
5 December 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session

Second Committee

Agenda item 95 (f)

**Environment and sustainable development:
promotion of new and renewable sources of
energy, including the implementation of the
World Solar Programme 1996-2005**

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Navid Hanif (Pakistan), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.31

World Solar Programme 1996-2005

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/7 of 16 October 1998 and 54/215 of 22 December 1999 on the World Solar Programme 1996-2005,

Recalling also resolution 14 adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-ninth session in November 1997,¹ concerning the World Solar Programme 1996-2005,

Reaffirming that the convening at Harare on 16 and 17 September 1996 of the World Solar Summit, at which the Harare Declaration on Solar Energy and Sustainable Development² was adopted and preparation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005³ approved, was a step in pursuance of the implementation of Agenda 21,⁴ which is a multifaceted and, at the same time, fundamental programme of action for achieving sustainable development,

Recalling resolution 19 adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its thirtieth session in

¹ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-ninth Session, Paris, 21 October-12 November 1997*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, A/53/395, annex, sect. II.

² *Ibid.*, annex, sect. V.D.

³ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.I.8 and corrigendum), vol. I, *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution I, annex II.



November 1999,⁵ concerning the Global Renewal Energy Education and Training Programme 1996-2005, which constitutes one of the major programmes of universal value of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005,

Reiterating that mutually supportive efforts at the national and international levels are imperative in the pursuit of sustainable development, which includes, inter alia, the provision of financial resources and the transfer of technology for the application of cost-effective energy and the wider use of environment-friendly, renewable energies,

Acknowledging that the General Assembly continues to play an important role in promoting the World Solar Programme 1996-2005,

Acknowledging also that the Commission on Sustainable Development and the Economic and Social Council play a pivotal role as forums for the discussions on new and renewable sources of energy and sustainable development,

Expressing its appreciation of the continued efforts of the Secretary-General in bringing the World Solar Programme 1996-2005 to the attention of relevant sources of funding and technical assistance,

Calling for further action to ensure that the World Solar Programme 1996-2005 is fully integrated into and brought into the mainstream of the efforts of the United Nations system towards attaining the objective of sustainable development,

Emphasizing that the achievement of more substantive results in the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005 will require the active involvement of all concerned parties, including Governments, multilateral funding agencies and relevant bodies within the United Nations system,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General⁶ on concrete action being taken for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 54/215, including promoting the mobilization of resources;
2. *Notes with appreciation* the role that the World Solar Commission continues to play in the mobilization of international support and assistance for the implementation of many of the national high-priority projects on renewable sources of energy included in the World Solar Programme 1996-2005, many of which are being executed with national funding;
3. *Notes* that although significant financial support has been provided by some developed countries that are Members of the United Nations and some intergovernmental organizations, within and outside the United Nations system, in the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005, more action still needs to be taken in this regard;
4. *Invites* the international community to support, as appropriate, including with financial resources, the efforts of developing countries to move towards sustainable patterns of energy production and consumption;
5. *Recognizes* that rural energy services, including their financing, should be designed to maximize local ownership, as appropriate;

⁵ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirtieth Session, Paris, 26 October-17 November 1999*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*.

⁶ A/55/91.

6. *Reiterates its call upon* all relevant funding institutions and bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as regional funding institutions and non-governmental organizations, to support, as appropriate, the efforts being made for the development of the renewable energy sector in developing countries on the basis of environment-friendly, renewable sources of energy of demonstrated viability, while taking fully into account the development structure of energy-based economies of developing countries, and to assist in the attainment of the levels of investment necessary to expand energy supplies beyond urban areas;

7. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote the mobilization of adequate technical assistance and funding and to enhance the effectiveness and the full utilization of existing international funds for the effective implementation of national and regional high-priority projects in the area of renewable sources of energy;

8. *Emphasizes* the need to intensify research and development in support of sustainable energy development, which will require increased commitment on the part of all stakeholders, including Governments and the private sector, to deploy financial and manpower resources for accelerating research efforts;

9. *Recognizes* that the wider use of available renewal energy technologies requires the diffusion of available technologies on a global scale, including through North-South and South-South cooperation;

10. *Takes note* of the decision of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization regarding the contribution of the Global Renewable Energy Education and Training Programme 1996-2005 in attaining the objective of sustainable development,⁵ and encourages the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in this context, to mobilize resources, both human and financial, as mandated, to ensure the effective implementation of this Programme and make efforts to promote public awareness in all Member States in this regard, with the support of international, regional and national institutions, both public and private;

11. *Invites* the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to make effective the implementation of the Global Renewable Energy Education and Training Programme 1996-2005 in the different regions and to strengthen the implementation of its African chapter;

12. *Encourages* the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Energy to continue its efforts to ensure that the work of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005 is fully integrated and brought into the mainstream of the efforts of the United Nations system to achieve the objectives of sustainable development and to coordinate the contributions of all relevant organizations of the United Nations system to the consideration of the theme of energy by the Commission on Social Development at its ninth session, to be held in 2001, and at the ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in 2002.

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, the Global Environment Facility, the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant organizations, to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on concrete action being taken

for the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the effective implementation of, and mobilization of resources for the World Solar Programme 1996-2005;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development", a sub-item entitled "Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005".

**General Assembly**

Distr.: Limited
7 December 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 97
Training and research

**Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee,
Ms. Anne Barrington (Ireland), on the basis of informal consultations
held on draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.35**

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/125 of 19 December 1994, 50/121 of 20 December 1995, 51/188 of 16 December 1996, 52/206 of 18 December 1997, 53/195 of 15 December 1998 and 54/229 of 22 December 1999,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General¹ and the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,²

Welcoming the efforts towards consolidation of the restructuring process of the Institute and the recent progress made by the Institute in its various programmes and activities, including the improved cooperation that has been established with other organizations of the United Nations system and with regional and national institutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments and private institutions that have made or pledged financial and other contributions to the Institute,

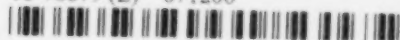
Noting that contributions to the General Fund have not increased and that participation of the developed countries in training programmes in New York and Geneva is increasing,

Noting that the bulk of the resources of the Institute are contributed to the Special Fund rather than to the General Fund, and stressing the need to address that unbalanced situation,

Noting also that the Institute receives no subsidy from the United Nations regular budget, that it provides training programmes to all member States free of

¹ A/55/510.

² Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/55/14).



charge and that similar Geneva-based United Nations institutions are not charged rents or maintenance costs.

Reiterating that training activities should be accorded a more visible and larger role in support of the management of international affairs and in the execution of the economic and social development programmes of the United Nations system,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of a coordinated United Nations system-wide approach to research and training based on an effective coherent strategy and an effective division of labour among the relevant institutions and bodies;

2. *Also reaffirms* the relevance of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, in view of the growing importance of training within the United Nations and the training requirements of States, and the relevance of research activities related to training undertaken by the Institute within its mandate;

3. *Stresses* the need for the Institute to strengthen further its cooperation with other United Nations institutes and relevant national, regional and international institutes;

4. *Welcomes* the progress made in building partnerships between the Institute and other agencies and bodies of the United Nations system with respect to their training programmes, and, in this context, underlines the need to develop further and to expand the scope of these partnerships, particularly at the country level;

5. *Welcomes also* the decisions taken so far by the Secretary-General to ensure continuity in the management of the Institute and to consider the proper grade of the post of Executive Director;

6. *Requests* the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to intensify its efforts to attract experts from developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the preparation of the relevant training materials for the programmes and activities of the Institute, and stresses that the Institute's courses should focus primarily on development issues;

7. *Renews its appeal* to all Governments, in particular those of developed countries, and to private institutions that have not yet contributed financially or otherwise to the Institute, to give it their generous financial and other support, and urges the States that have interrupted their voluntary contributions to consider resuming them in view of the successful restructuring and revitalization of the Institute;

8. *Calls upon* developed countries, which are increasingly participating in training programmes in New York and Geneva, to make contributions to, or consider increasing their contributions to, the General Fund;

9. *Encourages* the Board of Trustees of the Institute to continue its efforts to resolve the critical financial situation of the Institute, in particular with a view to widening its donor base and increasing contributions made to the General Fund;

10. *Also encourages* the Board of Trustees to consider diversifying further the venues of the events organized by the Institute, including the cities hosting regional commissions, in order to promote greater participation and to reduce costs;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Institute and with United Nations funds and programmes, to continue to explore ways and means systematically to utilize the Institute in the execution of training and capacity-

building programmes for the economic and social development of developing countries;

12. *Notes with appreciation* the services rendered by the Executive Director of the Institute in the light of the challenges emanating from the increased responsibilities encountered by his office;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider reclassifying the rental rates and maintenance costs charged to the Institute with a view to alleviating its current financial difficulties, which are aggravated by the current practice of charging commercial rates, taking into account that other organizations affiliated with the United Nations enjoy such privileges;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
7 December 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session Second Committee

Agenda item 95 (d)

Environment and sustainable development: further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Draft resolutions submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee,
Anne Barrington (Ireland), on the basis of informal consultations held on
draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.30

Promoting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles and commitments enshrined in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,¹ adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992, and the principles embodied in the Declaration of Barbados² and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,³ adopted by the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in 1994, as well as other relevant declarations and international instruments,

Recalling the Declaration⁴ and review document² adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-second special session,

Taking into account all other relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, including resolution 54/225 of 22 December 1999,

¹ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.L.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution I, annex I.

² Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.L.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution I, annex I.

³ Ibid., annex II.

⁴ See resolution S-22/2, annex.



Reaffirming the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea⁵ and emphasizing the fundamental character of the Convention,

Conscious that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole,

Taking note of the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region, signed at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 24 March 1983, which contains the definition of the wider Caribbean region of which the Caribbean Sea is part,⁶

Welcoming the adoption, on 16 October 1999 in Aruba of the Protocol Concerning Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region,

Welcoming also the entry into force of the Convention on Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife,

Recalling the relevant work done by the International Maritime Organization,

Considering that the Caribbean Sea includes a large number of States, countries and territories, most of which are developing countries and small island developing States which are ecologically fragile, structurally weak and economically vulnerable and also affected, inter alia, by their limited capacity, narrow resource base, need for financial resources, high levels of poverty and the resulting social problems and the challenges and opportunities of globalization and trade liberalization,

Recognizing that the Caribbean Sea has a unique biodiversity and highly fragile ecosystem,

Emphasizing that the Caribbean countries have a high degree of vulnerability occasioned by climate change and variability, associated phenomena, such as the rise in sea level, the El Niño/Southern Oscillation phenomenon and the increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters caused by hurricanes, floods and droughts, and that they are also subject to natural disasters, such as those caused by volcanoes, tsunamis and earthquakes,

Welcoming the establishment of the working group on the El Niño/La Niña phenomenon within the framework of the Inter-Agency Task Force on the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction,

Bearing in mind the heavy reliance of most of the Caribbean economies on their coastal areas, as well as on the marine environment in general, to achieve their sustainable development needs and goals,

Recognizing the Caribbean Environment Outlook process currently being undertaken by the United Nations Environment Programme and welcoming the support being provided by the Caribbean Environment Programme of the United Nations Environment Programme towards its implementation,

⁵ Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1506, No. 25974.

Acknowledging that the intensive use of the Caribbean Sea for maritime transport as well as the considerable number and interlocking character of the maritime areas under national jurisdiction where Caribbean countries exercise their rights and duties under international law, present a challenge for the effective management of the resources,

Noting the problem of marine pollution caused, inter alia, by land-based sources and the continuing threat of pollution from ship-generated waste and sewage as well as from the accidental release of hazardous and noxious substances in the Caribbean Sea area,

Taking note of resolution GC(44) RES 17 of 22 September 2000 of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency on Safety of Transport of Radioactive Materials, adopted on 22 September 2000,

Mindful of the diversity and dynamic interaction and competition among socio-economic activities for the use of the coastal areas and the marine environment and their resources,

Mindful also of the efforts of the Caribbean countries to address in a more holistic manner the sectoral issues relating to the management of the Caribbean Sea area and, in so doing, to promote an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development, through a regional cooperative effort among Caribbean countries,

Noting the efforts of the Caribbean countries, within the framework of the Association of Caribbean States, to develop further support for their concept of the Caribbean Sea as an area of special importance in the context of sustainable development and in conformity with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,⁵

Cognizant of the importance of the Caribbean Sea to present and future generations and its importance to the heritage, the continuing economic well-being and sustenance of people living in the area and the urgent need for the countries of the region to take appropriate steps for its preservation and protection, with the support of the international community,

1. *Recognizes* the importance of adopting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development;
2. *Encourages* the further promotion of an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development, in accordance with the recommendations contained in its resolution 54/225, as well as the provisions of Agenda 21,⁶ the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,⁷ the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly⁸ and the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development and in conformity with relevant international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;⁹
3. *Encourages* the continued efforts of the Caribbean countries to develop further an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context

⁵ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I, Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution I, annex II.

of sustainable development and, in this regard, to continue to develop regional cooperation in the management of their ocean affairs in the context of sustainable development, to address such issues as land-based pollution, pollution from ships as well as the diversity and dynamic interaction of and competition among socio-economic activities for the use of the coastal areas and the marine environment and their resources;

4. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and the international community to assist Caribbean countries and their regional organizations in their efforts to ensure the protection of the Caribbean Sea from degradation as a result of pollution from ships, in particular through the illegal release of oil and other harmful substances, from illegal dumping or accidental release of hazardous waste, including radioactive materials, nuclear waste and dangerous chemicals in violation of relevant international rules and standards, as well as pollution from land-based activities;

5. *Calls upon* all relevant States to take necessary steps to bring into force, and to support the implementation of, the Protocol concerning Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities, in order to protect the marine environment of the Caribbean Sea from land-based pollution and degradation;

6. *Calls upon* all States to become contracting parties to relevant international agreements to promote the protection of the marine environment of the Caribbean Sea from pollution and degradation from ships;

7. *Invites* intergovernmental organizations within the United Nations system to continue efforts to assist Caribbean countries to become parties to the relevant conventions and protocols and in implementing them effectively;

8. *Calls upon* the international community, the United Nations system and the multilateral financial institutions, including the Global Environment Facility, within its mandate, actively to support the above-mentioned approach;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to improve as a matter of priority their emergency response capabilities and the containment of environmental damage, particularly in the Caribbean Sea, in the event of natural disasters or of an accident or incident relating to maritime navigation;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-seventh session, under a sub-item entitled "Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" of the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development", on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into account the views expressed by relevant regional organizations.



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
7 December 2000

Original: English

**Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee**

Agenda item 95 (a)

**Environment and sustainable development: implementation of
Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation
of Agenda 21**

**Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee,
Mr. Navid Hanif (Pakistan), on the basis of informal consultations
held on draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.15**

**Ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation
of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on
Environment and Development**

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992, and the nineteenth special session of the General Assembly for the purpose of an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of Agenda 21, held in New York from 23 to 28 June 1997,

Recalling also that Agenda 21¹ and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development² should constitute the framework within which the other outcomes of the Conference are reviewed, and from within which new challenges and opportunities that have emerged since the Conference are addressed,

Recalling further its resolutions 53/188 and 54/218 on the implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the Conference and the special session, as well as its resolution 55/2,

Recalling decision 8/1 of the Commission on Sustainable Development on preparations for the 10-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the Conference,³

¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference*, resolution, annex II.

² *Ibid.*, annex I.

³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 29 (E/2000/29)*, chap. I.B.



Recalling also that chapter 33 of Agenda 21 identified the Global Environment Facility as one source of financing for the implementation of Agenda 21,

Recalling further the importance of chapter 34 of Agenda 21 for developing countries,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on ensuring effective preparation for the 10-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the Conference and the nineteenth special session,⁴

Taking note with appreciation also of the Malmö Ministerial Declaration adopted at the sixth special session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,⁵

Deeply concerned that, despite the many successful and continuing efforts of the international community since the Stockholm Conference and the fact that some progress has been achieved, the environment and the natural resource base that support life on earth continue to deteriorate at an alarming rate,

Reconfirming the political importance of the forthcoming 10-year review of progress achieved since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and underscoring that the review should focus on the implementation of Agenda 21 and other outcomes of the Conference, as well as the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 adopted by the General Assembly at its nineteenth special session in 1997,⁶

Bearing in mind that its substantive activities should take into account, as appropriate, the outcomes relevant to sustainable development of other United Nations conferences and summits and their follow-up activities,

Bearing further in mind that national reports that have been prepared by Governments since 1992 on national implementation of Agenda 21, and to which major groups have contributed, could provide a fair basis for guiding national preparatory processes,

Reconfirming that Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development should not be renegotiated and that the review should identify measures for the further implementation of Agenda 21 and the other outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, including sources of funding,

1. *Decides* to organize the 10-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002 at the summit level to reinvigorate the global commitment to sustainable development, and accepts with gratitude the generous offer of South Africa to host the summit;

2. *Also decides* to call the summit the World Summit on Sustainable Development;

⁴ A/55/120.

⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/55/25)*, annex I, decision SS.VI/1.

⁶ Resolution S-19/2, annex.

3. *Further decides* that the review should focus on the identification of accomplishments and areas where further efforts are needed to implement Agenda 21¹ and other outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and should focus on action-oriented decisions in areas where further efforts are needed to implement Agenda 21, address, within the framework of Agenda 21, new challenges and opportunities, and result in renewed political commitment and support for sustainable development, consistent, inter alia, with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities;

4. *Decides* that the Summit, including its preparatory process, should ensure a balance between economic development, social development and environmental protection as these are interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development;

5. *Stresses* the importance of early and effective preparations for the Summit and a comprehensive assessment of progress achieved in the implementation of Agenda 21 and the other outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be carried out at the local, national, regional and international levels by Governments and the United Nations system so as to ensure high-quality inputs to the review process, and welcomes the preparatory activities carried out so far;

6. *Welcomes* the work undertaken at the regional level in close collaboration with the respective regional commissions to implement the action programmes for sustainable development that could provide substantive inputs to the preparatory process and the Summit itself;

7. *Also welcomes* the work undertaken by the United Nations Secretariat, in close cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the regional commissions and the secretariats of conventions related to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as well as other relevant organizations, agencies and programmes within and outside the United Nations system and including international and regional financial institutions, including the Global Environment Facility, to support preparatory activities, in particular at the national and regional levels, in a coordinated and mutually reinforcing way;

8. *Further welcomes* the report of the Global Environment Facility to the General Assembly on its contributions to the implementation of Agenda 21, and notes the assistance provided by the Facility to the national implementation of Agenda 21;

9. *Welcomes* the decision of the Global Environment Facility at its last meeting, from 1 to 3 November 2000, to request the Chief Executive Officer to explore the best options for enhancing the support of the Facility in assisting affected countries, especially those in Africa, in implementing the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa⁷ taking into account the third replenishment;

10. *Also welcomes* the initiation of the third replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, and invites all donor countries and other countries

⁷ A/49/84/Add.2, annex, appendix II.

in a position to do so to make contributions to the third replenishment and ensure its successful conclusion, and invites the Facility to provide a report to the 2002 review on the status of the replenishment negotiations;

11. *Invites* relevant agencies and bodies of the United Nations and international financial institutions involved with the implementation of Agenda 21, including the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the Global Environment Facility and the United Nations Development Programme, as well as conventions related to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to participate fully in the 10-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of Agenda 21, including in the preparation of reports for submission to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its tenth session and the 2002 summit, in order to reflect their experiences and the lessons learned as well as to provide ideas and proposals for the way forward for further implementation of Agenda 21 in relevant areas;

12. *Encourages* effective contributions from and the active participation of all major groups, as identified in Agenda 21, at all stages of the preparatory process, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the Commission on Sustainable Development, as well as its established practices for the participation and engagement of major groups;

13. *Decides* that the meetings of the tenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development shall be transformed into an open-ended preparatory committee that will provide for the full and effective participation of all States Members of the United Nations and States members of the specialized agencies as well as other participants in the Commission on Sustainable Development in accordance with the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and the supplementary arrangements established by the Council for the Commission on Sustainable Development in its decisions 1993/215 and 1995/201;

14. *Invites* regional groups to nominate their candidates for the Bureau of the tenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development by the end of 2000 in order that they can be involved in its preparations in advance of the first meeting of the preparatory committee;

15. *Decides* that the Commission, acting as the preparatory committee, should:

(a) Undertake the comprehensive review and assessment of the implementation of Agenda 21 and the other outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on the basis of the results of national assessments and subregional and regional preparatory meetings, the documentation to be prepared by the Secretary-General in collaboration with the task managers and other inputs from relevant international organizations, as well as on the basis of contributions from major groups;

(b) Identify major accomplishments and lessons learned in the implementation of Agenda 21;

(c) Identify major constraints hindering the implementation of Agenda 21 and propose specific time-bound measures to be undertaken, and institutional and financial requirements, and identify the sources of such support;

(d) Address new challenges and opportunities that have emerged since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development within the framework of Agenda 21;

(e) Address ways of strengthening the institutional framework for sustainable development and evaluate and define the role and programme of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

(f) Consider and decide on accreditation for participation in the preparatory process and the Summit of relevant non-governmental organizations which do not have consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

(g) Propose a provisional agenda and possible main themes for the Summit based on the outcomes of the preparatory activities at the national, subregional, regional and international levels, as well as taking into account the input of major groups;

(h) Propose rules and procedures for participation of representatives of major groups in the Summit, taking into account the rules and procedures applied in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

(i) Undertake any other functions that may be required by the preparatory process;

16. *Also decides* to hold, as recommended by the Commission on Sustainable Development in its decision 8/1,⁸ a three-day meeting of the tenth session of the Commission, so that the Commission can thereby start its work as the preparatory committee for the 2002 Summit, and, in this context, invites the Commission to start its organizational work in order to do the following:

(a) Elect, from among all States, a Bureau composed of 10 members, with two representatives from each of the geographical groups, one of whom would be elected the Chairperson and others as Vice-Chairpersons, one of whom would also act as the Rapporteur;

(b) Consider progress in preparatory activities at the local, national, subregional, regional and international levels, as well as by major groups;

(c) Decide, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 20 below, on the specific modalities of its future preparatory meetings;

(d) Consider a process for setting the agenda and determining possible main themes for the Summit in a timely manner;

17. *Further decides* that, in 2002, the Commission on Sustainable Development, acting as the preparatory committee for the Summit, shall hold three additional sessions, organized as follows:

(a) At its first and second substantive preparatory sessions, to be held in January and March 2002, respectively, the preparatory committee shall undertake the comprehensive review and assessment of progress achieved in the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21.⁹ At its second substantive session, the preparatory committee shall agree

⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 9 (E/2000/29)*, chap. I, sect. B.

on the text of a document containing the results of the review and assessment, as well as conclusions and recommendations for further action;

(b) Drawing upon the agreed text of such a document, the third and final substantive preparatory session, to be held at the ministerial level in May 2002, shall prepare a concise and focused document that should emphasize the need for a global partnership to achieve the objectives of sustainable development, reconfirm the need for an integrated and strategically focused approach to the implementation of Agenda 21, and address the main challenges and opportunities faced by the international community in this regard. The document submitted for further consideration and adoption at the 2002 Summit should reinvigorate, at the highest political level, the global commitment to a North/South partnership and a higher level of international solidarity to the accelerated implementation of Agenda 21 and the promotion of sustainable development;

18. *Decides* to organize the third and final substantive preparatory session at the ministerial level in Indonesia and accepts with gratitude the generous offer of Indonesia to host it;

19. *Stresses* that the preparatory meetings and the 2002 Summit itself should be transparent and provide for effective participation and inputs from Governments and regional and international organizations, including financial institutions, and for contributions from and active participation of major groups, as identified in Agenda 21;

20. *Welcomes* the establishment of a trust fund, urges international and bilateral donors and other countries in a position to do so to support preparations for the 10-year review through voluntary contributions to the trust fund and to support the participation of representatives of developing countries in the regional and international preparatory process and the 2002 Summit itself, and encourages voluntary contributions to support the participation of major groups of developing countries in regional and international preparatory processes and the 2002 Summit itself;

21. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the state of preparation for the 2002 Summit for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, taking into account, inter alia, the inputs of respective regional meetings;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session, under the item "Environment and Sustainable Development", a sub-item entitled "Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21".



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
7 December 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session

Second Committee

Agenda item 95 (d)

Environment and sustainable development: further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee,
Ms. Anne Barrington (Ireland), on the basis of informal consultations held
on draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.21

Further implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 49/122 of 19 December 1994 on the Global Conference
on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,

Recalling also its resolutions 51/183 of 16 December 1996, 52/202 of 18
December 1997, 53/189 of 15 December 1998 and 54/224 of 22 December 1999,

Recognizing that small island developing States, given their size, limited
resources, geographic dispersion and, in most cases, isolation from markets, face
special challenges and unique vulnerabilities of an environmental and an economic
nature in their efforts to achieve sustainable development and the need to enhance
their capacity to effectively benefit from the opportunities presented by trade
liberalization and globalization, while minimizing their negative impact on small
island developing States,

Recalling the Declaration of Barbados¹ and the Programme of Action of the
Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing
States,²

¹ *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing
States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales
No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

² *Ibid.*, annex II.



Recalling also the Declaration¹ and review document² adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-second special session.

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,³

Having also considered the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its tenth session,⁴

Taking note of the report of the second Alliance of Small Island States workshop on climate change negotiations, management and strategy, which was held in Apia, Samoa, from 26 July to 4 August 2000,⁵

Noting the significant efforts to implement the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States at the national, regional and international level and the need for regional and global institutions to continue to supplement those efforts being made at the national level, including through effective financial support,

Acknowledging the efforts of small island developing States to convene, in cooperation with the Small Island Developing States Unit of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, a series of capacity-building workshops targeted at issues of specific relevance to small island developing States,

Welcoming the offer of the Government of St. Kitts and Nevis to host the first Alliance of Small Island States workshop on the biosafety protocol in December 2000 and the offer of the Government of Cyprus to host the third Alliance of Small Island States workshop on climate change, energy and preparations for the ninth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development in January 2001,

Bearing in mind the continued need for financing of the projects that were presented within the context of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, inter alia, at the meeting of representatives of donor countries and small island developing States held in New York from 24 to 26 February 1999,⁶

Noting with appreciation the contribution by some donor countries towards further implementation of the Programme of Action, and underscoring the need for these efforts to be intensified and supplemented by other donor countries and agencies,

Noting the work being undertaken by the Committee on Development Policy and other international organizations on a vulnerability index, which incorporates, inter alia, environmental and economic vulnerability factors,

1. *Reiterates* the urgent need for strong and effective implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States⁷ and of the Declaration¹ and review document² adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-second special session;

¹ See resolution S-22/2, annex.

² A/55/185.

³ ID/390.

⁴ A/C.2/55/3.

⁵ See A/S-22/4.

2. *Welcomes* efforts at the national, regional and subregional level to implement the Programme of Action;

3. *Invites* the relevant organs and agencies of the United Nations system and the regional commissions and organizations, within their respective mandates, to reflect measures for the implementation of the Programme of Action in their programmes;

4. *Invites* the relevant agencies within the United Nations system, in the preparation of the ten-year review of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,⁸ to identify measures that would ensure the effective implementation of the Programme of Action;

5. *Calls on* Member States, in particular the donor community, as well as the relevant organs and agencies of the United Nations system and the regional commissions and organizations, to support the efforts of small island developing States in the further implementation of the Programme of Action through, inter alia, the provision of adequate technical and financial resources, taking into account the Declaration and review document for further implementation and effective follow-up;

6. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations system to assist small island developing States in their efforts to enhance their capacities to effectively utilize the benefits and mitigate the implications of globalization, including by bridging the digital divide and fostering digital opportunities in the field of information and communication technologies;

7. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to participate fully in the activities identified for the further implementation and effective follow-up to the Programme of Action;

8. *Urges* all relevant organizations to finalize, as a matter of urgency, the work on the development of a vulnerability index;

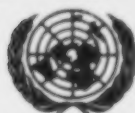
9. *Welcomes* the strengthened Small Island Developing States Unit of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to consider ways to further strengthen the Unit, inter alia, by establishing the Small Island Developing States Information Network within the Unit and by assisting small island developing States with, inter alia, project implementation advice and assistance in the identification of short and long-term capacity needs through coordination with regional and international institutions and to make proposals in this regard;

10. *Welcomes* the contributions of Norway, Italy, Japan and Germany to the strengthening of the Small Island Developing States Unit, and encourages other Member States to make contributions, in particular, in support of the Small Island Developing States Information Network;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development", a sub-item entitled "Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States";

⁸ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.L.8 and corrigenda)

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
7 December 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session

Second Committee

Agenda item 94 (c)

**Sustainable development and international economic
cooperation: cultural development**

**Draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Alexandru
Niculescu (Romania), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft
resolution A/C.2/55/L.10**

Culture and development

The General Assembly,

*Recalling its resolutions 41/187 of 8 December 1986, 46/158 of 19 December
1991, 51/179 of 16 December 1996, 52/197 of 18 December 1997 and 53/184 of 15
December 1998 on cultural development,*

*Encouraged by the positive international response to the results of the World
Commission on Culture and Development and the Intergovernmental Conference on
Cultural Policies for Development organized by the United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization at Stockholm from 30 March to 2 April 1998,*

*Noting the steps taken by Member States, organizations of the United Nations
system and non-governmental organizations to implement the recommendations in
the Action Plan on Cultural Policies for Development¹ adopted at the Stockholm
Conference,*

*Bearing in mind the importance of cultural values and cultural diversity as
important elements of sustainable development,*

*Underlining the fact that tolerance and respect for cultural diversity and
universal promotion and protection of human rights, including the right to
development, are mutually supportive,*

*Emphasizing the need to enhance the potential of culture as a means of
prosperity, sustainable development and global coexistence,*

¹ A/53/321, annex, appendix.



1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;²

2. *Invites* all Member States, intergovernmental bodies, organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations:

(a) To ensure, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, continuous and effective implementation of the Action Plan on Cultural Policies for Development;

(b) To intensify further their efforts to integrate cultural factors into their development programmes and projects, so as to ensure sustainable development that fully respects cultural diversity;

(c) To implement fully the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace adopted by the General Assembly on 13 September 1999;³

(d) To commit themselves to promoting the Dialogue among Civilizations as an essential process for human development and mutual understanding and for strengthening international cooperation;

(e) To analyse the connection between culture and development and the elimination of poverty in the context of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) as recommended in the Action Plan;

(f) To safeguard cultural and linguistic diversity in the context of globalization and support UNESCO action in this regard;

3. *Encourages* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue its work to promote a greater awareness of the crucial relationship between culture and development;

4. *Encourages* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in conjunction, as appropriate, with other relevant United Nations bodies and multilateral development institutions, to continue to provide support, upon request, to developing countries, including in particular in national capacity-building, for the implementation of international cultural conventions, including conservation of heritage and protection of cultural property, and for the restitution of cultural property, as adopted in resolution 54/190 of 17 December 1999, as well as support and opportunities for the promotion and enhancement of cultural goods and services and of cultural tourism respectful of the integrity of cultural and natural heritage;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

² See A/55/339.

³ Resolution 53/243.



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
7 December 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session

Second Committee

Agenda item 92 (a)

Macroeconomic policy questions: trade and development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Ms. Anne Barrington, (Ireland), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.29

International trade and development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 50/95 and 50/98 of 20 December 1995, 51/167 of 16 December 1996, 52/182 of 18 December 1997, 53/170 of 15 December 1998 and 54/198 of 22 December 1999, as well as relevant international agreements concerning trade, economic growth and development,

Reaffirming also the outcome of the tenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held at Bangkok from 12 to 19 February 2000,¹ specifically the Bangkok Declaration: global dialogue and dynamic engagement² and the Plan of Action,³ which provide an important framework for promoting a partnership for growth and development,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration of the heads of State and Government, adopted on 8 September 2000,⁴

Taking note of the Declaration of the South Summit and the Havana Programme of Action adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the member countries of the Group of 77 and China on 14 April 2000,⁵

Emphasizing that a favourable and conducive international economic and financial environment and a positive investment climate are necessary for the economic growth of the world economy, including the creation of employment with equal opportunities for women and men, in particular for the growth and

¹ TD/390.

² *Ibid.*, part I.

³ *Ibid.*, part II.

⁴ Resolution 55/2.

⁵ A/55/74, annexes I and II.



development of developing countries, and emphasizing also that each country is responsible for its own economic policies for sustainable development,

Noting the need for multilateral trade liberalization, and noting also that a large number of developing countries have assumed the rights and obligations of the World Trade Organization without being able to reap the full benefits of, and participate fully in, the multilateral trading system, and that there is a need for progress towards liberalization and enhanced market access, including in areas and products of particular interest to developing countries,

Noting also the importance of assisting developing countries in building their capacity, in accordance with their national priorities, to engage effectively in international trade,

Stressing that full and faithful implementation of the commitments and obligations in multilateral trade agreements is important to the equitable and sustainable development and stability of the world economy,

Strongly emphasizing the importance of providing all members of the World Trade Organization with the opportunity to engage fully and effectively in the process of multilateral trade negotiations and in other activities within the multilateral trading system in order to facilitate the attainment of balanced results with respect to the interests of all members,

Taking note of the report of the Trade and Development Board on its forty-seventh session,⁶ the report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development and on the developments in the multilateral trading system,⁷ and the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the transit environment in the landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours,⁸

Noting, in the context of international trade and development, the ongoing work of the Commonwealth Secretariat/World Bank Joint Task Force on Small States,

1. *Recognizes* the importance of the expansion of international trade as an engine of growth and development and, in this context, the need for expeditious and complete integration of developing countries and countries with economies in transition into the international trading system, in full cognizance of the opportunities and challenges of globalization and liberalization and taking into account the circumstances of individual countries, in particular the trade interests and development needs of developing countries;

2. *Renews its commitment* to uphold and strengthen an open, rule-based, equitable, secure, non-discriminatory, transparent and predictable multilateral trade system, which contributes to the economic and social advancement of all countries and peoples, including equal opportunities for women and for men, by promoting the liberalization and expansion of trade, employment and stability and by providing a framework for the conduct of international trade relations;

⁶ A/55/15 (Part IV). For the final text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15*.

⁷ A/55/396.

⁸ A/55/320, annex.

3. *Expresses concern* at the declining terms of trade in primary commodities, in particular for net exporters of such commodities, as well as the lack of progress in many developing countries in diversification, and, in this regard, strongly emphasizes the need for action at both the national and international levels, inter alia, through improved market access conditions, addressing supply-side constraints and support for capacity-building, including in areas that actively involve women;

4. *Recognizes* that the substantial improvement of market access for exports of goods and services from developing countries through, inter alia, the reduction or removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers and should be a high priority for any multilateral trade negotiations;

5. *Urges* those countries that have announced market-access initiatives in favour of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, and have not yet fulfilled them to expedite the implementation of those initiatives, and calls upon other countries that have not yet done so to undertake similar initiatives;

6. *Deplores* any attempt to bypass or undermine multilaterally agreed procedures on the conduct of international trade by unilateral actions inconsistent with the multilateral trade rules and regulations, including those agreed upon in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations;

7. *Expresses concern* about the proliferation of anti-dumping and countervailing measures, and stresses that they should not be used as protectionist measures;

8. *Reaffirms* the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of development and related issues in the areas of trade, finance, technology, investment and sustainable development;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in line with the successful outcome of the tenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to take the necessary measures to strengthen the management and enhance the programme delivery capacity and performance of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in order to enable it to fully and effectively implement the outcome of its tenth session;

10. *Reiterates* the importance of continued trade liberalization in developed and developing countries, including in sectors of export interest to developing countries, through, inter alia:

(a) Substantial reductions of tariffs, the rolling back of tariff peaks and the removal of tariff escalation;

(b) The elimination of trade-distorting policies, protectionist practices and non-tariff barriers in international trade relations;

(c) Ensuring that resort to anti-dumping duties, countervailing duties, phytosanitary regulations and technical standards is subjected to effective multilateral surveillance so that such measures respect and are consistent with multilateral trading rules and obligations and are not used for protectionist purposes;

(d) The improvement and renewal, by preference-giving countries, of their Generalized System of Preferences schemes with the objective of integrating developing countries, especially the least developed countries, into the international trading system and of finding ways and means to ensure more effective utilization of the Generalized System of Preferences schemes, and, in this context, reiterates its original principles, namely, non-discrimination, universality, burden-sharing and non-reciprocity;

11. *Also reiterates* that it is an ethical imperative for the international community to arrest and reverse the marginalization of the least developed countries and to promote their expeditious integration into the world economy and that all countries should work together towards further enhancement of duty- and quota-free market access for exports from the least developed countries within the context of supporting their own efforts at capacity-building; recognizes that the full implementation of the Plan of Action for the Least Developed Countries adopted at the first Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held in Singapore from 9 to 13 December 1996, provides for further and expeditious progress towards duty- and quota-free imports from the least developed countries; invites the relevant international organizations to provide the enhanced technical assistance required to help to strengthen the supply and institutional capacity of the least developed countries so as to help them to take the fullest possible advantage of trading opportunities arising from globalization and liberalization, and, in this regard, reiterates the need for a speedy implementation of the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries; takes note of the preparatory activities being undertaken for the holding of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Brussels in May 2001, and, in this connection, calls upon development partners, in particular industrialized countries, to make efforts towards the adoption of a policy of duty- and quota-free access for essentially all exports originating in the least developed countries;

12. *Notes* the need to better coordinate trade-related technical assistance and, in this regard, to implement the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries in order to promote coordination between the six core agencies, bearing in mind that the resources made available should be utilized in line with their respective roles;

13. *Stresses* the urgent need to facilitate the integration of the countries of Africa into the world economy, and, in this context, takes note with appreciation of the action-oriented agenda for the development of Africa contained in the report of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa,⁹ and the recommendations contained therein, calls for continued efforts to increase market access for products of export interest to African economies and support for their efforts at diversification and building of supply capacity and, in this context, requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to enhance its contribution to the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,¹⁰ taking into account the agreed conclusions of the Trade and

⁹ A/52/871-S/1998/318.

¹⁰ Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

Development Board on Africa,¹¹ further encourages the Secretary-General of the United Nations to establish a new subprogramme on Africa, as agreed in the Bangkok Plan of Action, and emphasizes the importance of increased inter-agency cooperation, which has proven its relevance through the Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programmes for Selected Least Developed and other African Countries;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the initiation by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in the areas falling within its mandate, of the preparatory process for the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the New Agenda to be held in 2002, in particular focusing on market access, diversification and supply capacity, resource flows and external debt, foreign direct and portfolio investment and access to technology and, in this context, also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report, based on the recommendations of the Trade and Development Board on Africa, on measures taken in this regard, with a special emphasis on African trade issues, for the consideration of the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session under the agenda item entitled "International trade and development";

15. *Stresses* the need to give special attention, within the context of international cooperation on trade and development issues, to the implementation of the many international development commitments geared to meeting the special development needs and problems of small island developing States and of landlocked developing countries and to recognize that those developing countries that provide transit services need adequate support in maintaining and improving their transit infrastructure;

16. *Reiterates* the need for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to enhance its contribution to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States¹² and review document¹³ in addressing the specific concerns of small island developing States in their efforts at diversification, capacity-building and benefiting from improved market access opportunities for their effective integration into the global economy;

17. *Reiterates* the importance of the effective application by all members of the World Trade Organization of all provisions of the Final Act Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations,¹⁴ taking into account the specific interests of developing countries, so as to maximize economic growth and development benefits for all, and the need for seriously addressing implementation issues, as well as the effective implementation of the special provisions in the multilateral trade agreements and related ministerial decisions in favour of developing countries, in particular by making operational and ensuring fuller implementation of the previously agreed special and differential provisions, including the strengthening of these concepts, taking into account the changing

¹¹ A/54/15 (Part V), chap. I, sect. C, agreed conclusions 458 (XLVI). For the final text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 15*.

¹² *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution I, annex II.

¹³ See *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994* (GATT secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT/1994/7).

realities of world trade and of globalization, and urges Governments and concerned international organizations to apply effectively the Ministerial Decisions on Measures in Favour of Least Developed Countries and on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least Developed and Net Food-importing Developing Countries;¹³

18. *Recognizes* the importance of increasing trade liberalization, particularly as regards areas and products of interest to developing countries, and that further liberalization should be sufficiently broad-based to respond to the range of interests and concerns of all members within the framework of the World Trade Organization and, in this regard, welcomes the activities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development aimed at assisting developing countries in developing a positive agenda for future multilateral trade negotiations, and invites the Conference to continue to provide analytical support and technical assistance, including capacity-building activities, to those countries for their effective participation in the negotiations;

19. *Invites* members of the international community to consider the interests of non-members of the World Trade Organization in the context of trade liberalization;

20. *Invites* the international financial institutions to ensure that, in their development cooperation activities with developing countries, the obligations of the latter with regard to their development policies, strategies and programmes in trade and trade-related areas are consistent with their commitments under the framework of rules agreed upon within the multilateral trading system;

21. *Emphasizes* the importance of the strengthening of, and the attainment of greater universality by, the international trading system and of accelerating the process directed towards accession to the World Trade Organization of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and also emphasizes the necessity for Governments that are members of the World Trade Organization and relevant international organizations to assist non-members of the World Trade Organization, so as to facilitate their efforts with respect to accession in an expeditious and transparent manner, on the basis of undertaking balanced World Trade Organization rights and obligations, and for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Trade Organization to provide the technical assistance, within their mandates, that will contribute to the rapid and full integration of those countries into the multilateral trading system;

22. *Stresses* the need for improved measures to address the volatility of short-term capital flows as well as the effects of financial crises on the international trading system and the development prospects of developing countries and the countries affected by such crises, emphasizing the fact that keeping all markets open and maintaining continued growth in world trade are key elements in overcoming such crises and, in this context, rejects the use of any protectionist measures; also stresses, at a broader level, the need for greater coherence between the development objectives agreed to by the international community and the functioning of the international trading and financial system and, in this context, calls for close cooperation between the members and observers of the organizations of the United Nations system and the multilateral trade and financial institutions, with participation in accordance with their established rules, procedures and practices;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in scheduling and organizing mandated events on trade and trade-related issues, to promote complementarity in the work of the relevant bodies of the United Nations system and with other international organizations, as appropriate, bearing in mind the mandate of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

24. *Recognizes* the importance of open regional economic integration in the creation of new opportunities for expanding trade and investment, stresses the importance of those initiatives being in conformity with World Trade Organization rules, where applicable, and, bearing in mind the primacy of the multilateral trading system, affirms that regional trade agreements should be outward-oriented and supportive of the multilateral trading system and, in this context, invites Governments and intergovernmental and multilateral institutions to continue to provide support to economic integration among developing countries, as well as among countries with economies in transition;

25. *Requests* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to identify and analyse the implications for development of issues relevant to investment, as well as to identify ways and means to promote foreign direct and portfolio investment directed to all developing countries, taking into account their interests, in particular to those most in need, as well as to those countries with economies in transition with similar needs, and bearing in mind the work undertaken by other organizations, including the regional commissions;

26. *Emphasizes* the fact that, in line with Agenda 21¹⁴ and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,¹⁵ Governments should have the objective of ensuring that trade and environmental policies are mutually supportive, so as to achieve sustainable development and, in so doing, their environmental policies and measures with a potential trade impact should not be used for protectionist purposes;

27. *Reaffirms* the role of competition law and policy for sound economic development, takes note of the important and useful work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in this field and, in this regard, decides to convene a fifth United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 2005;¹⁶

28. *Emphasizes* that the dispute settlement mechanism of the World Trade Organization is a key element with regard to the integrity and credibility of the multilateral trading system and the full realization of the benefits anticipated from the conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations;

29. *Strongly emphasizes* the need for technical assistance, including legal assistance, to developing countries through, inter alia, the Advisory Centre on World Trade Organization Law and other mechanisms, to enable those countries to take the fullest possible advantage of the dispute settlement mechanism of the World Trade Organization, based on multilaterally agreed rules and regulations and also in this

¹⁴ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.L.8 and corrigenda), vol. I.
¹⁵ *Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.*

¹⁶ See TD/RBP/CONF.5/15.

context, emphasizes that it is important for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to strengthen its technical assistance to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States in this area;

30. *Notes* the increasing importance and application of electronic commerce in international trade and the need to strengthen the capacities of developing countries to participate effectively in electronic commerce, and urges the organizations of the United Nations system, within their mandates and in cooperation with other relevant bodies, with the participation of their secretariats and the States Members of the United Nations and observer States, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Telecommunication Union, the International Trade Centre and the regional commissions, to continue to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition and, in this regard, emphasizes the need for analysis of the fiscal, legal and regulatory aspects of electronic commerce, as well as its implications for the trade and development prospects of developing countries and, in this connection, welcomes the Ministerial Declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2000 of the Economic and Social Council on development and international cooperation in the twenty-first century: the role of information technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy;¹⁶

31. *Stresses* the importance of assisting developing countries and interested countries with economies in transition in improving the efficiency of trade-supporting services, inter alia, through the elimination of procedural barriers and by greater use of trade facilitating mechanisms, particularly in the areas of transport, customs, banking and insurance and business information, especially in the case of small and medium-sized enterprises and, in this respect, invites the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its mandate, in collaboration with other relevant bodies of the United Nations, including the regional commissions, to continue to assist developing countries in those areas;

32. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution and the developments in the multilateral trading system.

¹⁶ A/55/3, chap. III, para. 17. For the final text see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 3 (A/55/3 Rev.1)*.



General Assembly

Distr. Limited
7 December 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session

Second Committee

Agenda item 82 (b)

Macroeconomic policy questions: commodities

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee,
Ms. Anne Barrington (Ireland), on the basis of informal consultations
held on draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.28

Commodities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/201 of 21 December 1990, 47/185 of 22 December 1992, 48/214 of 23 December 1993, 51/169 of 16 December 1996 and 53/174 of 18 December 1998, and stressing the urgent need to ensure their full implementation,

Reaffirming the outcome of the tenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held at Bangkok from 12 to 19 February 2000,¹ and the Plan of Action adopted by the Conference,

Also recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration of the heads of State or Government, adopted on 8 September 2000,²

Taking note of the Havana Declaration³ and Programme of Action⁴ adopted by the South Summit on 14 April 2000,

Noting with concern the report by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development⁵ on the declining trend of most commodity prices,

Taking note of the report of the forty-seventh session of the Trade and Development Board,⁶ held at Geneva from 9 to 20 October 2000,

Recognizing that many developing countries, in particular African countries and the least developed countries, are highly dependent on the commodity sector which still remains the principal source of export revenues and the primary source of the creation of employment, income-generation and domestic savings, as well as a driving force of investment and a contributor to economic growth and social development.

Expressing deep concern about the negative effects of unfavourable weather conditions on the supply side of most commodity-dependent countries and any continuing effects of the 1997-1998 financial crisis on the demand for commodities, as well as the continuing depressed levels of most commodity prices, which adversely affect the economic growth of commodity-dependent countries, especially in Africa and the least developed countries, as well as commodity-dependent small island developing States.

Concerned about the difficulties experienced by the developing countries in financing and implementing viable diversification programmes and in attaining access to markets for their commodities.

Emphasizing the necessity for the developing countries, in particular African countries and the least developed countries, for a domestic industrial transformation of their commodity production with a view to enhancing productivity and stabilizing and increasing their export earnings, thus promoting the sustainable economic growth of developing countries in their integration into the global economy.

1. *Emphasizes* the need for developing countries that are heavily dependent on primary commodities to continue to promote a domestic policy and an institutional environment that encourage diversification and liberalization of the trade and export sectors and enhance competitiveness;

2. *Expresses* the urgent need for supportive international policies and measures to improve the functioning of commodity markets through efficient and transparent price formation mechanisms, including commodity exchanges, and through the use of commodity price risk management instruments;

3. *Expresses concern* at the declining terms of trade in most primary commodities, in particular for net exporters of such commodities, as well as the lack of progress in many developing countries in diversification, and, in this regard, strongly emphasizes the need for actions at both the national and international levels, inter alia, through improved market access conditions, addressing supply-side constraints and support for capacity-building, including in areas that actively involve women;

4. *Urges* developed countries to continue to support the commodity diversification and liberalization efforts of commodity-dependent developing countries, especially in Africa and the least developed countries, as well as commodity-dependent small island developing States, in a spirit of common purpose and efficiency, inter alia, by providing technical and financial assistance for the preparatory phase of their commodity diversification programmes;

5. *Urges* producers and consumers of individual commodities to intensify their efforts to reinforce mutual cooperation and assistance;

continuing with diversification efforts, in developing countries, especially in commodity-dependent countries, and, in this respect, stresses that:

(a) International support for the efforts of developing countries towards the industrial transformation of their commodities is required to increase their export revenues and to improve their competitiveness with a view to facilitating their integration into the global economy;

(b) In the context of the process of trade liberalization, tariff peaks should be minimized and the use of trade-distorting policies and protectionist practices and non-tariff barriers should be eliminated as they have negative effects on the ability of developing countries to diversify their exports and undertake the required restructuring of their commodity sector and have an adverse impact on liberalization measures taken by commodity-dependent developing countries and their efforts towards poverty elimination;

(c) In line with Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Governments should have as their objective to ensure that trade and environmental policies are mutually supportive so as to achieve sustainable development, in so doing, their environmental policies and measures with a potential trade impact should not be used for protectionist purposes;

(d) In light of the process of multilateral trade liberalization, which has led to the dissipation of differentials accorded by protected trade regimes, there is a need to take measures, as appropriate and consistent with international obligations, to address the dissipation, in particular by strengthening technical assistance and by continuing to provide financial assistance to commodity-dependent developing countries and by addressing supply-side constraints faced by such countries, in order to improve the competitiveness of their commodity sectors and to overcome difficulties encountered in their diversification programmes;

(e) Timely and effective financial cooperation to facilitate the management by commodity-dependent countries of excessive fluctuations in commodity export earnings should be maintained and further pursued;

(f) Strengthening technical cooperation in the areas of transfer of new technologies and know-how in production processes and training for technical, managerial and commercial staff of developing countries is of paramount importance for quality improvements in the commodity sector;

(g) Expansion of South-South trade and investment in commodities enhances complementarities and offers opportunities for inter-sectoral linkages within and among exporting countries;

(h) There is a need to promote, expand and intensify research and development, to provide infrastructure and support services and to encourage investment, including joint ventures in developing countries engaged in the commodity and commodity-processing sectors;

7. Encourages the Common Fund for Commodities, in cooperation with the International Trade Centre, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other relevant bodies, to continue to expand the activities of its Technical Secretariat with the necessary and effective support for research and

medium-sized enterprises in developing countries, in order to widen the scope of activities and thus ensure the effective participation of all stakeholders.

8. Invites the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its mandate to provide assistance to developing countries in the financing of commodity diversification and to include issues related to commodities in the provision of technical support and technical assistance to developing countries in their preparation for effective participation in multilateral trade negotiations and in formulating a provisional agenda for future trade negotiations.

9. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on world commodity trends and prospects.

10. Requests to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions" the sub-item entitled "Commodities".



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
7 December 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
Second Committee

Agenda item 100

Globalization and interdependence

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee,
Mr. Mauricio Escanero (Mexico), on the basis of informal consultations
held on draft resolution A/C.2/55/L.36

Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

The General Assembly,

*Recalling its resolutions 53/169 of 15 December 1998 and 54/231 of 22
December 1999,*

*Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted on 8
September 2000,¹*

*Recalling further the plan of action adopted by the United Nations Conference
on Trade and Development at its tenth session, held at Bangkok from 12 to 19
February 2000,²*

*Taking note of the Declaration of the South Summit and the Havana
Programme of Action adopted by the South Summit of the Group of 77, held at
Havana from 10 to 14 April 2000,³*

*Recalling the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the
substantive session of 2000 of the Economic and Social Council, held in New York
from 5 to 7 July 2000,⁴*

*Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/29, in which the
Council called for the establishment of a United Nations task force on information
and communication technology,*

¹ Resolution 55/2.

² E/CN.Trade and Dev.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General,⁵

Recognizing the challenges and opportunities of globalization and interdependence,

Expressing concern over the marginalization of a large number of developing countries from the benefits of globalization, the additional vulnerability of those developing countries that are integrating into the world economy and the general accentuation of the income and technological gap between developed and developing countries, as well as within countries,

Recognizing that globalization and interdependence are opening new opportunities through trade, investment and capital flows, and advances in technology, including information technology, for the growth of the world economy, for development and for the improvement of living standards around the world, and recognizing also that some countries have made progress in successfully adapting to the changes and have benefited from globalization,

Recognizing the importance of appropriate policy responses at the national level by all countries to the challenges of globalization, in particular by pursuing sound macroeconomic and social policies, noting the need for support from the international community for the efforts of the least developed countries, in particular, to improve their institutional and management capacities, and also recognizing that all countries should pursue policies conducive to economic growth and to promoting a favourable global economic environment,

Stressing that such national macroeconomic and social policies can yield better results with international support and with an enabling international economic environment,

Emphasizing the need to address those imbalances and asymmetries in international finance, trade, technology and investment patterns which have a negative impact on development prospects for developing countries with a view to minimizing those impacts,

Noting with serious concern that a large number of developing countries have not yet been able to reap the full benefits of the existing multilateral trading system and underlining the importance of promoting the integration of developing countries into the world economy in order to enable them to take the fullest possible advantage of the trading opportunities arising from globalization and liberalization,

Stressing that the process of reform for a strengthened and stable international financial architecture should be based on broad participation in a genuine multilateral approach, involving all members of the international community, to ensure that the diverse needs and interests of all countries are adequately represented,

Underlining the urgent need to mitigate the negative consequences of globalization and interdependence for all developing countries, including landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and, in particular, African countries and the least developed countries,

Reiterating that the United Nations, as a universal forum, is in a unique position to achieve international cooperation in addressing the challenges of promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence, including, in particular, of promoting a more equitable sharing of the benefits of globalization.

1. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations has a central role in promoting international cooperation for development and in promoting policy coherence on global development issues, including in the context of globalization and interdependence;

2. *Re-emphasizes* the urgency of coherent action by the United Nations, the Bretton Woods Institutions and the World Trade Organization, as appropriate, along with the action of Governments, to promote equitable and wide sharing in the benefits of globalization, taking into account the specific vulnerabilities, concerns and needs of developing countries;

3. *Calls for* effective addressing of globalization through, inter alia, making the decision-making process of international economic and financial policy more participatory, especially with regard to developing countries, the integrated consideration of trade, finance, investment, technology transfer and developmental issues by the relevant international institutions, the continuation of a wide range of reforms in the international financial system and further progress towards liberalization and enhanced market access in areas and for products of particular interest to developing countries, and to this end for coherence and close cooperation between the United Nations, the Bretton Woods Institutions and the World Trade Organization;

4. *Calls upon* all countries, in particular the major developed economies, to enhance coherence among their financial, investment, trade and development cooperation policies, with a view to enhancing the development prospects of developing countries;

5. *Stresses* the importance, at the national level, of maintaining sound macro-economic policies and developing effective institutional and regulatory frameworks and human resources, so as to realize the mutually reinforcing objectives of poverty eradication and development, including through national poverty reduction strategies;

6. *Urges* the international community to promote international development cooperation aimed at enhancing growth, stability, equity and the participation of developing countries in the globalizing world economy;

7. *Encourages* developing countries to continue to pursue appropriate development policies to promote economic development and poverty eradication, and in this regard, invites the international community to pursue strategies that support those policies through continued efforts to address the problems of market access, persistent external debt, transfer of resources, financial vulnerability and declining terms of trade;

8. *Strongly urges* the international community to take all necessary and appropriate measures, including support for structural and macroeconomic reform,

the dissemination of knowledge and technology, in order to achieve the sustainable development of Africa and to promote the participation of all African countries in the global economy;

9. *It urges its member States to give greater opportunities to the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society, in general, to contribute to the realization of the goals and programmes of the United Nations and thereby to enhance opportunities and offset the negative economic and social consequences of globalization;*

10. *Welcomes the efforts of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Trade Centre and other multilateral and bilateral efforts to help developing countries, including landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and, in particular, African countries and the least developed countries, in addressing their specific concerns within the globalizing economy, in particular through technology-related assistance in the fields of trade and policy, in the improvement of trade efficiency and policies and trade in services, and in electronic commerce;*

11. *Stresses the need for good governance within each country as well as at the international level;*

12. *Emphasizes the importance of recognizing and addressing the specific concerns of countries with economies in transition so as to help them to benefit from globalization with a view to their full integration into the world economy;*

13. *Emphasizes the technology-led dimension of globalization and the need to promote universal access to knowledge and information as well as to strive to bridge the digital divide and to bring information and communication technologies to the service of development and all the peoples of the world so as to enable the developing countries and the countries with economies in transition to benefit effectively from globalization by full and effective integration in the emerging global information network;*

14. *Encourages the Secretary-General, in this regard, to continue the ongoing consultations on the establishment of the United Nations information and communication technologies task force and looks forward to the submission to the Economic and Social Council of the report requested by the Council in its resolution 2000/29;*

15. *Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, in close collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other relevant organizations, an analytical report on the effect of increasing linkages and interdependencies among trade, finance, knowledge, technology and investment on growth and development in the context of globalization, containing action-oriented recommendations, including on appropriate development strategies both at the national and international levels, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session;*

16. *Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence".*